(LVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2854.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1801.

NEW-YORK, September 16.

The fast sailing ship Mercury, capt. Cottle, arrived at this port last evening, in 37 days from Liverpool. The London papers received by her are to the evening of the SEVENTH of AUGUST, inclusive, and furnish us with an unusual variety of important intelligence.

An expedition against Boulogne, for the purpose of destroying the gun-boats fitting out there for the invasion of England, has been projected, by the English ministry, and effectually carried into execution by lord Nelson. A particular detail of this important event forms one of the principal articles of our selection.

The landing of admiral Gantheaume in France, after having debarked troops on the coast of Egypt, appears to be no longer doubted in the English papers.

Every thing seems quiet in the North.

The destiny of Egypt is still unknown—No official accounts have yet been published from that country.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28.

THE whole of the Turkish and English force, which has formed a junction against the French at Cairo, is estimated at 42,000 men. A corps of English, under general Hutchinson, has likewise joined the army of the grand vizier, and the corps of the captain Pacha.

STRASBURG, July 15.

Our journals contain the following article:

"The dispatches which the brig Lodi has brought from Egypt, have as yet only been published by extracts. A letter has, however, been received here, from a person belonging to the army, on board the Lodi, in the road of Nice, which states, that the affairs in Egypt are not the best possible, of which there are two principal causes; first, the disagreement between the generals, especially between Menou and Regnier; and, secondly, the plague which broke out in Cairo and Upper Egypt, a short time before the attack of the English, and prevented the necessary measures being taken to collect the whole army, and attack the English on every side, before they had time to establish themselves on shore.

"Before the Lodi sailed, about 50,000 persons had already fallen victims to this dreadful disease in Cairo; nearly 1000 die daily: many of the French had been carried off by this distemper, which is the more serious a loss, as the number of French troops is now greatly diminished. In Upper Egypt, Murat Bey, five other inferior chiefs, and 1200 Mamelukes, have died of the plague. The disagreement between the French officers was principally occasioned by the plan of operation against the English which Menou proposed, and Regnier decidedly disapproved. The consequence of which was a kind of schism; for Regnier, and some others of the generals, would no longer take a part in the military operations, and at length Regnier embarked for France where he has actually arrived, with general Damas, late chief of the staff of the army of the east under Kleber; the general inspector Dante, and several other persons of distinction."

GENOA, July 18.

A vessel arrived at Leghorn from Tripoli, in 13 days states, that the French troops off Cairo have attacked the grand vizier, and completely defeated and put him to flight, after a very brisk action.—Letters from Smyrna of the 22d of June say, that the Anglo-Turks had not yet approached Cairo, and that the French had gained some advantage over their enemies. Letters from Naples, of the 7th July, state as follows:

"We expect with impatience, the confirmation of the news from Egypt. They write from several places that the English in consequence of the inundations of the Nile, and a battle in which they had 6000 men taken prisoners, have re-embarked with the remains of their army. It is said that some Turkish and Greek vessels arrived at Tarente, have brought the same news. [*Courier de Milan.*]

BRUSSELS, July 23.

In the negotiations for peace with England, the first consul it is understood, insists especially on the restoration of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the French ships taken by the English at Toulon.—These points occasion much difficulty on the part of the English government.

CALAIS, July 29.

All communication with England is absolutely shut up, except for M. Otto and government, whose packets are the only ones that go and come freely. Even private letters are not received at this moment. All the passengers who attempted to embark within these several days past for Dover have been sent back without being permitted to go on board.

LONDON, August 1.

Admiral Cornwallis dashed into the outer road of Brest yesterday se'nnight with his own ship, the Ville de Paris, unsupported by any other ship, and notwithstanding a warm discharge of shot and shells from the batteries, forced two French line of battle ships to cut their cables and take shelter under the forts.

Such of the out-pensioners of Greenwich hospital as are fit for service, will be immediately employed on board the floating batteries and gun-boats that are to be stationed for the defence of the coast.

It appears that La Chevrette with her consort, which escaped into the inner harbour of Brest, were designed by the French government to accomplish two important purposes—to reinforce the garrison of Senegal with 400 troops, and supply the colony of Guadaloupe with naval stores.

On Thursday a privy council was held at Weymouth, at which the right honourable lord Pelham was sworn into office as secretary of state for the home department.

August 3.

We understand that dispatches were received by government this morning, from Egypt; but their contents are not important.

EGYPT.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

Daure, inspector of reviews, to the minister of war.

LEGHORN, July 21.

I set out, citizen minister, from Alexandria, the 21st May. I was taken by the English frigate la Piquet off Alexandria. I was brought to Aboukir, where I arrived the 8th June. At that æra Egypt was in the following situation:

General Menou was at Alexandria, master of the lake Mereotis. He was encamped upon the heights, outside the limit of Alexandria. The English occupied the peninsula of Aboukir with a portion of their army, not having gained a step since their landing. These two bodies were watching each other without fighting. The crews of the ships of war which are in the port of Alexandria formed the garrison of the city and of the forts. The 9th of June, the corvette Heliopolis, which admiral Gantheaume had dispatched, entered Alexandria. It was laden with military stores, and carried some troops. It had left admiral Gantheaume moored 25 leagues from Alexandria. General Belliard commanded at Cairo, having under him generals Le Grange, Robin, Donzelat, Bron, &c. His corps of the army was a great deal stronger than that of Alexandria. The chief of brigade, Dupas, commanded in the citadel at Cairo, and the general of brigade, Almeyras, at Gizah. The English army under the command of general Hutchinson was at Terrannee. The captain Pacha with the flotilla, was upon the Nile, off Terrannee, supporting the English army. The grand vizier was at Bilbeys: he was advancing upon Cairo: he had been completely beaten by general Belliard, and driven back as far as Selahich. General Belliard has been slightly wounded in that engagement. The English themselves estimate their loss in the engagements of the 8th, 13th and 21st of March, at 5000 killed. They are very much afflicted with complaints in the eyes. If general Belliard shall beat the English force which is at Terrannee, the English army may find itself in a difficult position. The chief of brigade, Cavalier, who escorted a convoy of 600 camels, with 500 infantry, cavalry and artillery, has had the misfortune to be surrounded and made prisoner by the English army, between Alkman and Terrannee. The garrisons of Damietta and Burlos, amounting together to between five and six hundred men, have also been made prisoners. Health and respect.

(Signed) DAURE.

August 7.

ATTACK ON BOULOGNE.

Dover, Thursday, 1 P. M.

You ask me for the particulars of the attack made on the enemy's ships at Boulogne on Tuesday. I perceive your London news-papers are very inaccurate. On the following account you may rely, as I was an eye-witness:

On Saturday, lord Nelson sailed from Deal, and the same evening took the command of the squadron of small ships of war cruising off Boulogne, under the command of captain Somerville of the Eugenia. His lordship ordered all ships of war to join, and several did on Sunday, till at last they amounted to 37 sail, including gun-boats, brigs, &c. His lordship brought them all up before Boulogne, and made signal for them to divide into two squadrons;—one squadron to be to windward.

On Monday lord Nelson stood close into Boulogne with some of the bomb vessels, and threw several bombs to try how they would reach the enemy. Finding they reached the shore, he made signal of recal, and they anchored about four miles from the land.

The shore at Boulogne stretches nearly east and west. Towards the east a point of land runs out forming a bay. The mouth of the harbour is in the middle of this, and looks out to the north. The enemy's vessels, consisting of 6 brigs, 2 schooners, and about 20 or 30 gun-boats, were arranged in a line along the beach, not half a mile from shore, one half east but the largest half west of the harbour's mouth, in front of which was the largest brig. On the beach west of the harbour was a strong battery, which kept up a very heavy fire. The battery on the pier head, east of the harbour, did not fire much, but tried a shell now and then.

On Monday night, lord Nelson went under cover of the dark, in four oared gig, a long swift boat, and reconnoitred the enemy's position, and found it as above described. He then issued orders to begin the attack at break of day next morning. At four o'clock, he himself stationed the bombs, 5 in number, in an oblique line, stretching from the west end of the enemy's line. They came to anchor, and began throwing bombs about 4 o'clock; the other ships of war being stationed under weigh, in another line, behind the bombs, ready to render assistance. His lordships own flag was placed in front of the harbour, having our two lines, one of bombs, another of small ships of war, stretching from his right; behind these lines were the Leyden of 64 guns. His lordship's intention was to attack the enemy's vessels with bombs only; as they reach much farther than shot, and would prove effectual, while the enemy's shot could not reach us. At 6 o'clock, however, it being then high water, lord Nelson, desirous of convincing the enemy what a heavy fire he could play upon them, and, at the same time, to induce them to disclose their strongest points, it being difficult to discover their batteries, the cliffs being of a brown clay, sent our ships of war close to the shore in face of the batteries, where they first fired one broadside, and tacking round, fired the other; then sailing away loaded for another such attack.

This produced a most tremendous fire on both sides, and it was this that first gave the town of Dover notice of the engagement. When the water fell it was necessarily given over; but it had the desired effect of convincing lord Nelson that he had guessed the nature of the enemy's strength, and that he had judiciously placed the gun-boats. While the ships were firing their broadsides as above mentioned, at seven in the morning his lordship was in his barge, moving about, making observations and minutes, which may be useful in a future attack. He visited the bombs separately and rowed along the whole line, amidst a shower of shot and shells from the enemy, attended by the King and Queen cutters; and by the cool and intrepid conduct displayed in all the actions of this great man, giving his orders, and animating by example. The French batteries on each side of the harbour, could only fire straight out, or nearly so, while our bombs were stationed so much to the left, that the batteries could not bear upon them. Add to this, that the bombs being placed to the westward, obliquely from the enemy's line of vessels, every bomb thrown had the advantage of raking the whole line, as it were. For instance, if a bomb were thrown for the fartherst French ship, and fell short, it had a great chance of hitting one in the line nearer; or, if thrown for the nearest and going beyond her, it had a chance of hitting another farther off. The French soon discovered the inutility of their batteries, and found that lord Nelson had not been so polite as to attack them in the manner they expected. They therefore set a number of men on to throw up batteries on the hill in the eastern turn of the bay, which flanks the whole line of coast. This covered the mouth of the harbour tolerably well; but it could not reach our bombs, which were at the extremity of the westward, and the enemy threw only a few shells from it.—The disposition and objects of our vessels were to force all the French ships to retreat towards the mouth of the harbour, that, having them in a cluster, their destruction might effectually be made at night. In this we partly succeeded. The enemy's fire continued very heavy till about one o'clock, when it wholly ceased from the hills and batteries, seeing, no doubt, that it was utterly ineffectual, but our fire of bombs continued with unabated vigour. One vessel threw two hundred bombs. At this time three of the enemy's vessels had been sunk and bilged. In the course of the afternoon two others shared the same fate, and five others were rendered useless, but were drawn by ropes on the shore. The fire of the English also slackened during the afternoon. The enemy sometimes fired a shot, or threw a shell. Towards dusk the fire was renewed with a little warmth, but without much meaning. It was lord Nelson's intention, in the dark, to have sent three bombs close upon the enemy, each bomb towed by 10 boats, the bombs were to attack the enemy in a way that could

not fail of annihilating them; and the boats were to be ready to row the bombs away in case of accident. Lord Nelson likewise ordered all ships to keep as close as possible, to render them necessary assistance: but the wind shifting, the attack became impracticable without the utmost danger; and our whole fleet was obliged to hale off without making the attempt. Lord Nelson will, however, soon give the navy another opportunity of distinguishing themselves, as he intends to bring up flat-bottomed boats to the attack, at the time the bombs are throwing shells. Yesterday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and the various ships have this day been dispersed, providing themselves with ammunition, &c. Some flat-bottomed boats have sailed from the Downs. Part of our fleet is now near Boulogne, and it is probable the attack may be renewed this night. The squadron at Boulogne is again under command of captain Somerville, of the Eugenia. Lord Nelson is making the necessary preparations.

Our loss was on board the Sulphur one engineer wounded, and one seaman lost an arm. Some of the standing rigging was also cut. This was all our loss. A considerable number of Frenchmen, went to the bottom in the first three ships that sunk.

As the gun-boats raked the shore, little or no damage was done to the town of Boulogne.

It was proposed to bombard it; but lord Nelson said, he would not make war on women and children; one or two bombs struck the pier head and split the stones, making them fly. This did some damage, and frightened the inhabitants as trunks and furniture were seen removing —Most of the inhabitants could be seen on the heights eastward of the town, having left their houses. It is said that a steeple was a little damaged, but not knocked down; neither was the town on fire, as reported in the London papers— There are about 50 tents on the heights west of the town in view; but it is confidently said there is a large encampment behind the hills on the east side— Numbers of troops have been sent into Boulogne since the attack.

Mr. Stowe, of the custom-house, Mr. Fector and others, in a boat, went out during the action, and sent a line to lord Nelson, with the extraordinary gazette of Sir J. Saumarez's triumph. His lordship was delighted, and invited the gentlemen, though strangers, on board ship to dinner. They dined as comfortably as if it had been a pleasure party. An excellent dinner was served up, and a very splendid desert. The gentlemen were complimenting lord Nelson, when he said, "Oh! this is but a shabby affair: but it is necessary to convince the enemy they shall not threaten invasion with impunity, and to do something to quiet the minds of the women and children in London." Here, in Dover, the people laugh at the idea of invasion.

A French cartel arrived last night with dispatches, she was not allowed to come near shore, a boat went out, and received her dispatches; formerly she came into the harbour. An English cartel sailed this morning at 7. We could see she was not allowed to go within two miles of Calais; a boat was sent out, and took out her dispatches.

We received this morning the following copy of lord Nelson's address to his squadron after the attack upon the flotilla at Boulogne:—

"*Medusa, off Boulogne, August* 5.

"Lord Nelson has reason to be very much satisfied with the captains of the bombs, for their placing of the vessels yesterday; it was impossible that they could have been better situated, and the artillery officers have shewn great skill in entirely disabling ten of the armed vessels out of 24 opposed to them, and many others, lord Nelson believes, are much damaged. The commander in chief cannot avoid noting the great zeal and desire to attack the enemy in a closer and different combat, which manifested itself in all ranks of persons, and which lord Nelson would gladly have given full scope to, had the attempt at this moment been proper; but the officers and others may rely that an early opportunity shall be given them for shewing their judgment, zeal, and bravery. The hired and revenue cutters kept under sail, and performed the duty intrusted to them with a great deal of skill.

(Signed) "NELSON and BRONTI."

We do not understand that any detailed dispatches have yet been received from lord Nelson; at least if any have been received, they have not been made public.

The accounts of his lordship having sailed from Boulogne to attack some other French port, are incorrect. We have been favoured with a very ample and clear detail (it is given under the head of attack on Boulogne,) to which we refer our readers; and by which they will see, that on Wednesday our fleet stood off from Boulogne, and that yesterday the ships were employed in providing themselves with fresh supplies of ammunition and other necessaries; our squadron was also joined with some flat-bottomed boats from the Downs. Yesterday afternoon the fleet was again standing off and on Boulogne, and the attack was expected to be renewed last night.

Our loss has been very trifling. Two seamen only have been wounded, and some of our rigging has been cut. The account which stated that the town of Boulogne had been laid in ashes, is incorrect. The French, however, had a great many men killed and wounded on board the different bomb vessels and gun-boats. The frigates, we understand, could not get within gun-shot of the enemy.

We received this morning by express, Paris papers to the 5th. They do not contain a single fact of importance. The French funds are falling. The tiers consolide were 41 f. 25 c.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received from Constantinople; but lord Hawkesbury being at Weymouth with the king, the contents have not transpired.

A letter written from Toulon to a merchant of Bourdeaux, dated July 25, says, we learn that admiral Gantheaume has returned from Egypt, and anchored near Toulon, after having landed the troops he had on board, at Derna, in the kingdom of Barca, in Africa. It is said also, that the admiral has brought with him to St. Tropes, an English ship of the line and a frigate. [*Tableau de Bourdeaux.*]

Citizen Vaissier has written from Toulon, of date July 18th, the following letter to his father in Avignon:—Dear Father, I take this opportunity to acquaint you with the agreeable and happy news of the arrival at this port, of admiral Ganthesume, with the division under his command. He has been at Egypt to effect a disembarkation; and on his return captured an English ship of 74 guns, and a frigate of 50, with a convoy of 25 merchant vessels. This intelligence is the more favourable to the French, as it enables us to navigate the Mediterranean, and insures to us the colony. I am, &c.

[*Courier d' Avignon*]

Courier office—half past 2 *o'clock.*

We stop the press to announce that intelligence has been received of the return of lord Nelson to Margate Roads.

At the corn exchange this day, we are happy to state that wheat was considerably cheaper, and fine flour fell about 5s. per sack.

We are truly happy to state a very considerable reduction in the price of wheat in our market on Saturday last; the very best samples were purchased at 120s. and 116s. per quarter, equal in quality to what was sold the preceding week at 160s.—[*Norfolk Chronicle.*]

Parliament is further prorogued to the 25th day of September.

Price of stocks, August 6.

Three per cent. consuls, 59 1-4, 58 7-8, 59— Omnium, 7 1-4, 7.

FROM THE PARIS PAPERS.

PARIS, August 5.

A letter from Berlin, of the 21st of July, says, that the English, French, and Russian ministers hold frequent conferences, which is considered as a favourable omen of the re establishment of a general peace.

According to letters from Berlin, of the 18th of July, lord Carysfort, the English minister, uses every exertion to obtain from the Prussian government the evacuation of Hanover. It is thought, that if new obstacles should not arise, the evacuation would take place about the 7th of August, on which day the contracts for the maintenance of the troops would expire. These letters also state, that Prussia had not then acceded to the convention concluded at Petersburg the 17th of June.

The prisoners lately arrested at Bareuth are guarded with the greatest strictness. The king of Prussia has enjoined, in the most formal manner, the general commanding at Bareuth, to see that they shall not communicate with any body. Various arrests of French emigrants have also taken place at Anspach and Erlingen.

A letter from the Hague, of the 28th of July, in the *Clef du Cabinet*, says—"All the sailors who were on board the fleet of admiral de Winter, are landed, and compose the garrisons of Helvoet and Breille.

M. Baron Ehrensward, the Swedish minister for France, is arrived at Paris.

All the letters from Holland state, that the English forces, cruising upon the Batavian coasts, are constantly increasing. Admiral Graves has appeared off the Texel with a numerous squadron, a great many fire ships and bombs. The Batavians are taking measures to prevent the enemy from attempting to burn the ships in the Texel. Admiral Dickson, who is cruising off Goree, is also reinforced, and his squadron now consists of 10 ships of the line, three frigates, and other vessels of less size. The Dutch fleet, under the command of admiral de Winter, consists of three divisions, completely fitted and ready to sail at the first signal. They form together a total of 8 ships of the line, from 74 to 44 guns, seven frigates, and various other vessels. There are besides near 100 gun-boats for the defence of the coasts and the mouth of the rivers. Admiral de Winter is still at the Texel, and sleeps on board his ship.

DUBLIN, August 5.

A letter from London by yesterday's mail says, that a powerful flotilla of gun-boats, bombs, &c. sailed from the Downs on Thursday last to scour the French coast from Dunkirk to La Hogue, and deal destruction among them.

Five Paris papers will be due here to morrow, should they arrive, it is expected the obstinate silence of the official journals respecting the return of admiral Gantheaume to France will at last be broken.

An order from the admiralty releasing the Swedish ships laden with timber and iron from Morlaix, brought into Plymouth last week, was reported to have been sent off from London on Saturday.

A contract for one thousand tuns of bisuit was perfected, we hear, at Cork, last week.

The reaping of corn is at this day going forward with celerity and vigour in every part of the kingdom.

If the present favourable harvest weather continues for three weeks, it is, we hear, intended to sell the stores of foreign meal and flour, 25 per cent. under the market price then existing, for the accommodation of the public.

So very near are the ports of Algesiras and Gibraltar, that bombs have been thrown from the one to the other during the last war. It was certainly a valiant attempt in the British fleet to enter the former harbour in order to attack the French squadron; but the chance of being driven by southerly winds close to the enemy's batteries, was extremely hazardous and very possibly was the cause of the misfortune that followed.

Friday evening the Guelderland man of war of 64 guns, and the Amphitrite and Galatea frigates, sailed from Cork with the Dutch chasseurs on board, for the Isle of Wight, and we understand that transports are already taken up to convey the rest of the Dutch troops from this country.

On Thursday evening his majesty's ships Russel, Bellona, Warrior, and Defence, of 74 guns each, sailed from Cove on a cruise. Their destination is not known with certainty, though it was generally imagined they were bound for the Straits, to reinforce the squadron under Sir James Saumarez —The Ganges and Defiance, likewise of 74 guns, which lately sailed, the former as convoy to the East-India-men, are to go into port, in order to be thoroughly repaired, of which they both stand in need, as they were very roughly handled on the memorable 2d of April, before Copenhagen.

The great depots of provisions and military stores at Athlone are nearly completed, by which arrangement an army wherever marched can, without delay, be abundantly supplied with every prime necessary.

DEAL, August 5.

The cannonading at Boulogne continued all day yesterday without intermission, till nine o'clock in the evening, when it ceased The Hound, revenue cutter, arrived in the Downs last night, from the squadron, which she left at eleven o'clock in the morning, and brought dispatches from lord Nelson for government. This vessel brings an account of his lordship's having succeeded in destroying six gun vessels, and driven several on shore. The enemy keeps up a heavy fire from twenty five gun-boats; but only one of our ships sustained any injury, which was in the rigging. The frigates could not get within gun-shot of the enemy, so that only the bomb ships were engaged. Great crowds of people were off the cliffs to observe the action, and at high water the fleet appeared to get nearer in shore, and the bombardment increased with double fury; soon after an immense volume of smoke issued from the town, which appeared like the blowing up of a magazine, as several shells were distinctly seen in the air, and supposed to reach the shore.

BOSTON, September 14.

In our paper of Monday last we suggested that the military stores were to be removed from Springfield to the seat of government. We have now correct information, that they are to remain at Springfield; and that to secure the permanency of so valuable a situation, the attorney-general has, within a few days, purchased in behalf of the United States, the land on which the buildings were erected. This we know to be fact; and being more desirous of an opportunity of approving than censuring the measures of government, we cheerfully announce it.

NEW-YORK, September 15.

Yesterday the right rev. bishop Moore, D. D. returned to this city from Trenton, after having received episcopal consecration by the right rev. bishops White, Clagett and Jarvis; to which sacred office he had been unanimously elected by both clergy and laity in the convention of the protestant episcopal church, in the state of New-York, lately held in this city; in consequence of the resignation of the jurisdiction over said church by bishop Provoost.

From the well known talents, zeal and activity of bishop Moore, and the harmony and unanimity which prevailed among all the delegates from the different parts of the state, the members of the church may indulge the pleasing hope, that as the sphere of his influence is now very considerably extended, the most happy consequences will result to every congregation in her communion, by the blessing of God upon his pious labours.

Captain Johnson, arrived yesterday morning in 38 days from St. Maloes, (France) informs us, that the coast was thronged with flat-bottomed boats, with troops, who were completely blocked in by the British cruisers—That he was at St. Maloes at the time the English frigate Jason ran on shore there; the crew of which were all saved, except a pilot, who (being a Frenchman) knowing his doom if he fell into the hands of his countrymen, drowned himself.

September 17.

The British took possession of Madeira on the 24th of July, and not on the first, as mentioned through mistake in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser.

PHILADELPHIA, September 16.

Commonwealth vs. Brown & Relf.

This morning, the supreme court of Pennsylvania passed sentence in the prosecution against *Messrs. Brown & Relf*, editors of the Philadelphia Gazette, for a libel against *Alexander James Dallas*. The observations of *chief justice Shippen*, who passed the sentence, we did not distinctly hear. There appeared, however, no inclination in the court to imprison; it was thought that a heavy pecuniary mulct, and security for good behaviour, would completely reach the object of imprisonment —The court then adjudged that *each* of the defendants should pay to the commonwealth, a fine of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS; that *each* should enter into a recognizance to *keep the peace*, and be of *good behaviour* for the term of *twelve months*, himself in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, and *two sureties* in ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS *each*; that they should pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed until the sentence should be complied with!!!

Mr. Hopkinson moved, in the supreme court, this day, for a rule to shew cause, why leave should not

be had to file an information, in nature of *quo warranto* againſt Mr. Dallas, for exerciſing the office of recorder of the city of Philadelphia. The conſideration of this motion was poſtponed till Friday next.

WASHINGTON, September 16.

Joſeph Haberſham, Eſq; it is ſaid, has reſigned his office of poſtmaſter-general.

September 17.

We underſtand that Mr. Livingſton, our miniſter to the French republic, has received inſtructions to ſail for France immediately. On the 6th inſt. the Boſton frigate, in which he takes paſſage, left Boſton for New-York, from which place he will ſail.

BALTIMORE, September 17.

Before the revolution there were in Paris 34 printers; their preſent number amounts to 385.

On the 3d Auguſt, after an aſtoniſhing paſſage of five days from Oporto, laden with wine, arrived at Dublin the American brig the Enterpriſe, J. Wilcocks, maſter. When this veſſel ſailed peace with Spain and France had been proclaimed, but no terms mentioned, except that during the war all the ports of Portugal are to be ſhut againſt Britiſh veſſels. On her paſſage ſhe was brought to twice by French privateers off Corunna. [*Dublin paper*]

From the HUDSON GAZETTE, September 1.

Patent wheat or threſhing machine.

I have now brought the above machine to the higheſt degree of perfection. Spectators have held their watches, and beheld four ſheaves completely threſhed in one minute, by the aſſiſtance of one boy to unbind the ſheaves and hand them to a man, or boy, who ſpreads them in the hopper (which is about three feet and a half long); this being done, the ſheaf in 15 ſeconds goes through completely threſhed, a third boy ſtands behind the mill to pitch away the ſtraw. It aſſuredly threſhes at the rate of 2800 ſheaves in 12 hours.

With what delight will the venerable farmer gaze on his children, who are diverting themſelves by extracting his grain of all kinds from the ſtraw and chaff, at the rate of one hundred and fifty buſhels per day, which is a laborious taſk for twenty-one men. The machine is ſimple and therefore very durable. The ſize is only four feet by five, and eight feet high.

CHRISTOPHER HOXIE.

September 18.

Captain Pierce, who arrived at this port laſt evening, informs us, that the Britiſh have taken poſſeſſion of Madeira. It ſurrendered on the firſt of July to a force conſiſting of one 44 gun ſhip, one of 36, eleven tranſports, and 1500 troops. [*N. Y. paper*]

Extract of a letter dated Dublin, 26th July, to a mercantile houſe in Philadelphia, brought by the Suſanna.

"Every article of American and Weſt-India produce, except corn, is falling at a very conſiderable loſs."

When the Suſanna ſailed from Dublin, flour was at 65s. currency per bbl. and corn meal at 30s.

The legiſlative council of Upper Canada have rejected the bill, which had paſſed the houſe of aſſembly, giving to the "*affirmation of friends the ſame force as an oath.*"

A London article of the 27th July, mentions, that the Dutch ſeamen belonging to the fleet under admiral De Winter, had refuſed to act in concert with the French.

The total population of the United States, as taken in 1790, amounted to	3,929,326
The preſent cenſus amounts to	5,064,801
In this ſtatement Tenneſſee is wanting, the numbers of which ſtate, with thoſe deficient in New-York and Maryland, may be eſtimated at	150,000
	5,214,801
Increaſed in ten years about	1,285,475

This increaſe is at the rate of about one third in ten years, which will double any given number in about 24 years.

In 1790 the ſlaves in the United States amounted to	697,697
In this cenſus they are, excluſive of Tenneſſee and the other deficient diſtricts,	869,768
Abſolute increaſe	172,071

Annapolis, September 24.

Monday laſt being the day appointed by the conſtitution and form of government for the meeting of the electors of the ſenate, they accordingly met on that day, when the following gentlemen attended, viz.

GABRIEL DUVALL, Eſquire, Preſident,

George Plater and Edmund Plowden, Eſquires, for Saint-Mary's county.

Benjamin Chambers and James Parker, Eſquires, for Kent county.

John F. Mercer and Edward Hall, Eſquires, for Anne-Arundel county.

Joſeph Wilkinſon and Thomas Gantt, Eſquires, for Calvert county.

John Parnham and Henry H. Chapman, Eſquires, for Charles county.

John T. Worthington and Tobias Emerſon Stanſbury, Eſquires, for Baltimore county.

Perry Spencer and Charles Emory, Eſquires, for Talbot county.

Levin Winder and George Robertſon, Eſquires, for Somerſet county.

William B. Martin and Moſes Lecompte, Eſquires, for Dorcheſter county.

John Gilpin and Daniel Sheredine, Eſquires, for Cæcil county.

Leonard Covington and Allen B. Duckett, Eſquires, for Prince-George's county.

James Butcher and Richard T. Earle, Eſquires, for Queen-Anne's county.

James B. Robins and Ephraim K. Wilſon, Eſquires, for Worceſter county.

Roger Nelſon and David Shriver, Eſquires, for Frederick county.

William Smithſon and John Montgomery, Eſquires, for Harford county.

William Whitely and Solomon Brown, Eſquires, for Caroline county.

Samuel Ringgold and Henry Schnebeley, Eſquires, for Waſhington county.

Upton Beall and Thomas Davis, Eſquires, for Montgomery county.

James H. M'Culloch, Eſquire, for the city of Baltimore.

John Lynn and John B. Beall, Eſquires, for Allegany county.

After the uſual form of proceeding it appeared, upon counting the ballots, that they ſtood as follow, to wit:

John Johnſon, 26.
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, 16.
Charles Goldſborough, 17.
Nicholas Hammond, 14.
William Richardſon, 14.
Samuel Ringgold, 25.
Thomas Johnſon, ſen. 14.
Richard Harwood, 25.
William Hayward, 25.
John Thomas, Anne-Arundel county, 14.
William Polk, 26.
Littleton Dennis, 16.
James M'Henry, 14.
Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, 14.
James H. M'Culloch, 25.
John T. Worthington, 22.
William Whitely, 24.
William Marſhall, 14.
Richard Wootton, 13.
William Smith, 26.
James Hollyday, 16.
Henry Hollingſworth, 23.
Robert Wright, 23.
Walter Bowie, 27.
Dr. William Matthews, 14.
James Brown, 26.
Elie Williams, 14.
Henry H. Chapman, 16.
Richard Mackall, 26.
John Tyler, 26.

Whereupon it was declared that the following gentlemen were duly elected ſenators.

For the Weſtern Shore.

Walter Bowie, of Prince-George's county.
William Smith, of the city of Baltimore.
John Johnſon, of Annapolis.
Dr. John Tyler, of Frederick-town.
Richard Mackall, of Calvert county.
Samuel Ringgold, of Waſhington county.
James H. M'Culloch, of the city of Baltimore.
Richard Harwood, of Anne-Arundel county.
John T. Worthington, of Baltimore county.

For the Eaſtern Shore.

William Polk, of Somerſet county.
James Brown, of Queen-Anne's county.
William Hayward, of Talbot county.
William Whitely, of Caroline county.
Henry Hollingſworth, of Cæcil county.
Robert Wright, of Kent county.

This is to give notice,

THAT the ſubſcriber has obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ANNE LANE, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the ſaid eſtate are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate; thoſe perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber. 10m 7/6

JEROM PLUMMER.

The ſubſcriber having no other views in adminiſtering on the above eſtate but the ſecurity of himſelf and the other creditors, begs they will render their accounts as ſpeedily as poſſible. J. P.

September 19, 1801.

THE ſubſcriber having taken letters of adminiſtration on the eſtate of WILLIAM SAPPINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, requeſts all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate to bring them in, legally authenticated, and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment, to

REBEKAH SAPPINGTON, Adminiſtratrix.

Auguſt 27, 1801. 10m 7/6

LAST NOTICE.

ALL perſons indebted to ISAAC and THOMAS DORSEY, for dealings at the Indian Landing, by bond, note, or account, are requeſted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. 1m 7/6

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, laſt fall, a ſmall brindled HEIFER, her mark imperfect, there appears to be in her right ear a crop, under bit, and ſwallow fork, her left ear a crop and ſwallow fork. The owner is requeſted to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

19th 9th mo. 1801. ELISHA HOPKINS.

10m 7/6

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, iſſued from the honourable judges of the general court for the weſtern ſhore of Maryland, and to me directed, I ſhall OFFER at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday 9th of October next, on the premiſes,

PART of a tract of land ſuppoſed to contain two hundred and fifty acres, called the DENN, including the dwelling and out houſes; taken as the property of captain Charles Williamſon, and ſold to ſatisfy a judgment due Henry Townſend and Benjamin Stoddart, Eſquires, ſurviving executors of the rev. Alexander Williamſon. Alſo part of a tract of land called the DEN and KITTLE, ſuppoſed to contain two hundred and fifty acres; taken as the property of capt. Charles Williamſon, and ſold to ſatisfy a judgment due Joſeph Wilkinſon, Eſq; truſtee for the creditors of Lock Chew. The above lands adjoin each other, and are as pleaſantly ſituated as any in the county, very convenient to places of religious worſhip, ſurrounded by mills, and within two miles of a riſing ſeminary for the education of youth. The land is well adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat, rye and tobacco, and is well encloſed, a ſufficient quantity of timber and fire wood, a great proportion of fine meadow land, and a mill ſeat perhaps equal to any in the county; it has alſo a young flouriſhing orchard of 400 trees, juſt beginning to bear; added to all thoſe advantages are the buildings which muſt (at a low eſtimation) have coſt fifteen hundred pounds, they conſiſt of a large and convenient dwelling houſe, elegantly finiſhed, a new yard and garden, kitchen, ſtudy, milk, meat, corn, carriage, tobacco and cow houſes, a ſchool-houſe, and ſeveral negro quarters, all in good repair. I am authoriſed to ſay that capt. Charles Williamſon will ſhew the above property to any perſon inclined to view it previous to the day of ſale. The ſale to commence at 12 o'clock, for READY MONEY.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

2 September 16, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I mean to apply to the next legiſlature for an act of inſolvency. My reaſons for taking this ſtep are, that I am impriſoned by James Barry, as ſecurity for a debt which has been repeatedly offered to be ſecured to him, by property, but which property he has refuſed accepting, and as property of mine was carried out of the State by James Peircy, who owed the debt, to three times the amount, to ſecure which no ſteps have been taken by Mr. Barry, and from being ſo ſituated it has been out of my power to purſue it. I am therefore under the neceſſity of applying for relief to the legiſlature.

J. RAY.

2 September, 1801.

NOTICE.

THERE will be an election held at the ſeveral diſtricts in Anne-Arundel county, on the firſt Monday in October next, to make choice of four of the moſt diſcreet men to repreſent the ſaid county in the legiſlature of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2 September, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters of adminiſtration, de bonis non, on the eſtate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of the county aforeſaid, deceaſed, it is therefore requeſted that all perſons who have claims againſt the deceaſed will make them known to the ſubſcriber, and all thoſe indebted to make payment.

2 JAMES CLEARY, Adm. D. B. N.

ALL manner of perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of MORDECAI STEWARD, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in, legally authenticated, that they may be paid, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

ANNE STEWARD, Adminiſtratrix.

NOTICE.

WE intend to apply to the juſtices of Allegany county court, on the third Monday of October next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound a tract of land in Allegany county, called THE TWO SPRINGS, as well as our particular parts thereof agreeable to the act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

EDWARD WILSON, Senior,
EDWARD WILSON, Junior,
3 ISAAC CHANEY,
JESSE CHANEY.

Allegany county, Auguſt 4, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber intends to petition the general aſſembly of Maryland, at the enſuing ſeſſion, for an act to relieve him from debts which he is unable to pay.

4 ROBERT SWAN.

THIS is to give notice, that the ſubſcriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the ſtate of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of adminiſtration on the perſonal eſtate of ABRAHAM CLAUDE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, all perſons having claims againſt the deceaſed are hereby warned to exhibit the ſame, with the vouchers thereof, to the ſubſcriber, at or before the thirteenth day of December next, they may otherwiſe by law be excluded from all benefit of the ſaid eſtate. Given under my hand this 11th day of Auguſt, 1801.

6 ELIZABETH CLAUDE, Adminiſtratrix.

The TEMPLE of TRUTH,

A *Theological, Moral* and *Scientific* Work,

CHIEFLY DESIGNED AS AN

ANTIDOTE AGAINST DEISM,

Juſt publiſhed in BALTIMORE, and to be continued *(weekly)* if proper encouragement is given.

Any perſon wiſhing to become a ſubſcriber to the above work, may receive the firſt number immediately, as a few copies have already come to hand.

Subſcriptions received at this office. 6

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER QUARTER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the evening of the firſt inſtant, a negro man called CHARLES, a ſhort black fellow, thirty-five years of age, ſtrong and active, broad ſhoulders, large face, noſe, mouth, and thick lips, marked in the face by the ſmall-pox; his left ear is much ſmaller than the right; he walks remarkably wide, and turns his toes very much in. He went off about this time laſt year, and was out nine months, employed by, and taken in the houſe of, a free negro, who rents land of Samuel Ward, near Herring creek church, who knew him to be my ſlave; he has a quick way of ſpeaking, and a remarkable down look when ſpoken to. It is preſumed he will make for the Federal City or Baltimore, and will endeavour to paſs for a free man, and probably will take the name of, and may obtain a paſs from, ſome free negro. A reward of twenty dollars will be paid for taking and ſecuring him at either of the above cities, or ten dollars if taken a leſs diſtance, with reaſonable expences if delivered to Joſeph Taylor, or

W. BROGDEN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 20, 1801. 5

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtates of BRICE HOWARD, ANNE HOWARD, and WILLIAM C. HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtates, or either of them, are requeſted to exhibit them, legally authenticated, that they may be paid.

GEORGE HOWARD, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, of Brice Howard, executor of Anne Howard, and adminiſtrator of William C. Howard.

2

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. ZACHARIAH TURNER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe having claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to exhibit them, duly authenticated, to the ſubſcriber, on or before the firſt day of January next.

SUSANNA TURNER, Adminiſtratrix.

3

To be RENTED,

MY FARM, on the North ſide of Severn, ſtock, hands, and a quantity of corn ſufficient for the ſupport of the place.

Auguſt 10, 1801. JOHN BRICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of ROBERT JOHN SMITH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, legally atteſted, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN SMITH, ROBERT A. SMITH, } Executors.

June 30, 1801.

LLOYD M. LOWE,

BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to the houſe in Corn-Hill-ſtreet, formerly the property of Beriah Maybury, where he will take boarders by the day, week, month or year, and endeavour to give ſatisfaction.

He has alſo opened a grocery ſtore, where he keeps a general aſſortment of groceries of the beſt kind, which he will ſell for caſh on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Annapolis, April 16, 1801. 22

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, Eſquire,

With a copious INDEX,

In two volumes,

Handſomely bound in calf, and lettered,

Printed under the authority of the General Aſſembly,

Price, Twenty-five Dollars,

Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the Houſe of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the reſolutions of the general aſſembly, by which the memorialiſt has been appointed to reviſe and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this ſtate now in force, and inſpected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the ſame has been prepared with great labour, and diſtinguiſhed accuracy and ability."

GIDEON WHITE,

HAS JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE,

From LEE's and Co. Patent and Family Medicine ſtore Baltimore,

A freſh ſupply of the following valuable medicines:

DR. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtumons of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

THE DAMASK LIP SALVE

Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as an elegant and pleaſant preparation for chopped and ſore lips, and every blemiſh and inconvenience occaſioned by colds, fevers, &c. ſpeedily reſtoring a beautiful roſy colour and delicate ſoftneſs to the lips.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, abſorbing all that acrimonius ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of—nervous diſorders, conſumptions, lowneſs of ſpirits, loſs of appetite, impurity of the blood, hyſterical affections, inward weakneſſes, violent cramps in the ſtomach and back, indigeſtion, melancholy, gout in the ſtomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emiſſions, ſeminal weakneſſes, obſtinate gleets, fluor albus, (or whites) impotency, barrenneſs, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

The grand reſtorative is prepared in pills as well as in a fluid form, which aſſiſts conſiderably in producing a gradual and laſting effect. Their virtues remain unimpaired for years in any climate.

DR. HAMILTON'S

Genuine Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard.

FOR the cure of rheumatiſm, gout, rheumatic gout, palſy, lumbago, numbneſs, white-ſwellings, chilblains, ſprains, bruiſes, acute and chronic rheumatiſm.

Many perſons have been much diſappointed by purchaſing medicines under the name of Eſſence of Muſtard, which are perfectly different from this remedy—the ſuperior qualities of which Dr. Hamilton begs leave to prove by the following cures, ſelected from a numerous liſt.

From Mr. Charles Willet, Plaſterer, Pratt-ſtreet, Baltimore.

Sir,

I SEND you the particulars of my cure by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, that you may make it known for the benefit of others. About two months ago I ſtrained my right knee ſo violently by a fall, that I was unable to walk without a crutch, I tried Britiſh oil, oppodeldoc and other medicines, but grew conſiderably worſe, and the part became inflamed and ſwelled to a conſiderable degree, when I was recommended to the Eſſence of Muſtard, and by uſing two bottles I was able to walk in leſs than a week, and am now as hearty as ever.

Dec. 30, 1799. CHARLES WILLET.

Mr. Henry Reeſe, Butcher, Proprietor of No. 24, Centre market-houſe, Baltimore.

Sir,

ABOUT two months ago, your valuable medicine proved of ſingular ſervice to me, I was not able to move from my room for upwards of a fortnight, with the rheumatiſm or rheumatic gout in my left foot and ancle, when Dr. Buchanan recommended the Eſſence of Muſtard, as the only medicine to be depended on, and directed me where to procure it, and by uſing leſs than a quarter of a bottle and a few of the pills, I was able to ride to market next day, and have been perfectly free from my complaint ever ſince.

Jan. 4, 1800. HENRY REESE.

Mrs. Mary M'Crae, wife of Mr. George M'Crea, grocer, Bond-ſtreet, Fell's Point, was perfectly cured (by perſevering in the uſe of Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard) of a rheumatic complaint of eleven years ſtanding. The greateſt part of laſt winter ſhe was unable to dreſs or undreſs without aſſiſtance, ſhe had the beſt medical advice both in Europe and America without effect.

DR. HAMILTON'S *celebrated* WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,

Which have relieved upwards of eighteen thouſand perſons of all ages, within nine months paſt, in various dangerous complaints, ariſing from worms, and from foulneſs or obſtructions in the ſtomach and bowels—they are a remedy ſuited to every age and conſtitution, contain nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and are ſo mild in their operation that they cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from any corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after the ſmall-pox, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to the health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and ſmooth, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one, more ſo.

HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for

Evacuating ſuperfluous bile, and preventing its morbid ſecretion—removing obſtinate coſtiveneſs, and reſtoring loſt appetite.

INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS.

Thouſands can teſtify of their being cured by theſe drops, after the bark and every other medicine has proved ineffectual; and not one in an hundred has had occaſion to take more than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

DR. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

CHURCH's GENUINE COUGH DROPS,

A ſovereign, ſpeedy and effectual remedy in

Head-aches,	Sore throats,
Catarrhs,	Wheezings,
Shortneſs of breath,	Congealed phlegm,
Ticklings in the throat,	Spitting of blood,
Tightneſs of the cheſt,	Soreneſs of the breaſt and
Hooping cough,	ſtomach, &c. &c.

Aſthmas and conſumptions,

And all diſorders of the breaſts and lungs.

SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

Warranted an infallible and immediate cure at once uſing.

Being the moſt ſpeedy, effectual, and pleaſant remedy ever offered to the public, and for the ſatisfaction of the timorous, the proprietor *maketh oath*, that this ointment doth not contain a ſingle particle of mercury or any other pernicious ingredient in its compoſition, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women and on infants newly born.

PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

For the cure of

Venerial complaints of every deſcription.

An extenſive trial of near four years has proved the Vegetable Specific to be effectual in expelling the venerial virus, however deeply rooted in the conſtitution, and has reſtored health to many who have been brought to the grave, by the improper adminiſtration of mercury. Within this period upwards of four thouſand patients have experienced its ſalutary effects.

With the medicine is given a deſcription of the ſymptoms which obtain in every ſtage of the diſeaſe, with copious directions for their treatment, ſo as to accompliſh a perfect cure in the ſhorteſt time, and with the leaſt inconvenience poſſible.

Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe any of the above articles are cautioned againſt the impoſition of inferior medicines, and to inquire for them only of *Mr. Gideon White.*

Wholeſale purchaſers allowed a liberal profit by addreſſing to Rd. Lee, and Co. Baltimore.

NEW CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Proſe and Verſe—For ſale at this Office.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.